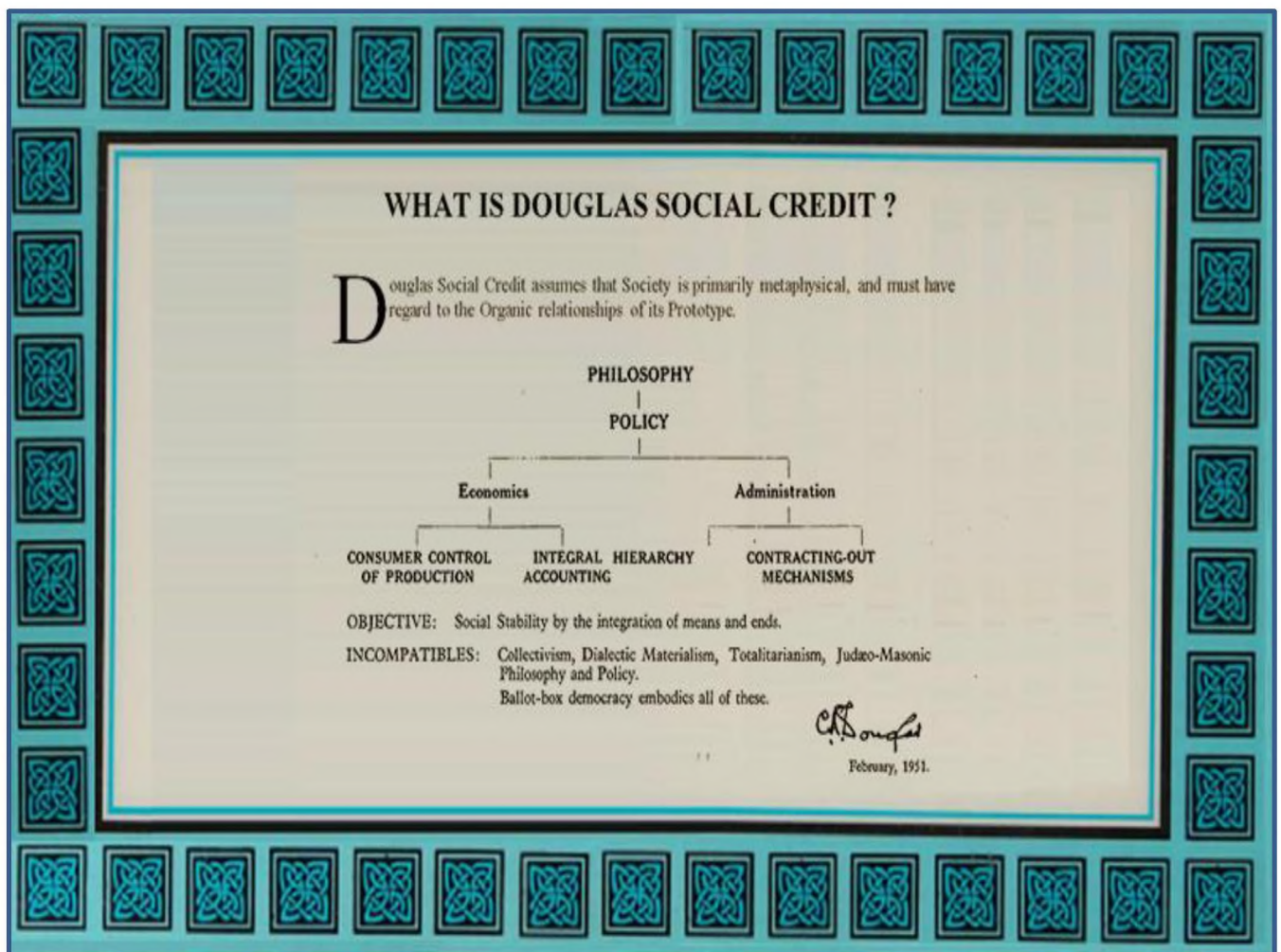


# THE C.H. DOUGLAS CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM



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## THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. DOUGLAS

### CHAPTER V

On November 11, 1918, at eleven o' clock—the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, an Armistice in the World War came into force between Germany and the Allies, France and Great Britain, with the Associated Nation, the U.S.A., concurring. The slightly mystical character of the date and hour is not without interest.

Germany was beaten. The military history of 1918 is curiously unconvincing, but certain facts stand out. Powerful forces were at work behind the German Front to halt the war before American casualties became serious. And the German Staff was determined that the destruction wrought in France and Belgium should not be repaid in kind on German soil.

Palestine had been conquered by General Allenby's Forces, and Russia had been reduced to chaos, through the agency of a sealed train of expert revolutionaries, headed by Lenin (Oulianoff) and Trotzky (Bronstein), almost all of whom came from New York.

London abandoned itself to an orgy of relief and rejoicing. Mr. Lloyd George stampeded the country into a General Election with the main items in his programme announced as "Hang the Kaiser" and "Make the Germans pay." The Kaiser died a peaceful, natural death in the Castle of Doom, Holland, twenty-two years later, Herr Hitler, the National

Socialist, having given orders to the German troop is invading Holland that they were not to approach the Castle nearer than one mile, so as not to disturb him. It is instructive to consider the success of the second item.

It should be remembered, however, that hardly had the guns ceased fire, than numbers of distinguished and well-patronised economists the world over announced—that it was impossible to make Germany pay. The basis of this statement was not that Germany *could not* pay. It was that the Allies could not afford to be paid. A conspicuous exception to this attitude was the United States, the Associated Nation, which not only insisted on being paid "out of pocket expenses" by Germany but the much more considerable debts incurred by the Allies, and underwritten by Great Britain.

It must be remembered also that Great Britain entered the war a large creditor of America; parted with gold and securities to an amount almost equal to the debt; and received in return war material, much of it so inferior as to be almost useless, and all of it at tremendously inflated prices.

The freedom previously enjoyed by Great Britain in regard to foreign policy disappeared with the entry of the U.S.A. into the war. And President Wilson was influenced preponderatingly by German Jews such as Jacob Schiff, with their own policies to further. What did the economists mean?

There is little doubt of what they meant. It was not that Germany could not pay, and not even that Germany could not be made to pay. It was that all the politicians were in the hands of the



financiers, and had been made to understand quite clearly that the interests of finance were paramount.

This involved certain clear issues. The first of these was that every effort must be made to re-establish gold as the basis of payment. (Rufus Isaacs, Lord Reading, had agreed in Washington that British debts to U.S.A, should all be paid in gold). The second was that everyone should be poorer— or think themselves poorer— so that “employment” for wages might be re-established everywhere as quickly as possible.

Whoever was to be paid, it must on no account be the ordinary individual. The third was that debts to bankers must be given priority over debts to Governments. And the fourth was that the American-speaking German-Jewish bankers such as the Warburgs and Schiffs who were paramount at the peace conferences, were determined that Germany should be in a position to renew the struggle at the earliest possible moment. Apart from other reasons they had done too well not to wish for a repetition.

The first payment ordered by the Reparations Commission was in kind. The German Government were ordered to deliver 2,234,000 tons of coal per month. After numerous protests at non-delivery by the French Government, the Reparations Commission informed the Allied Governments on June 30, 1920, that Germany had voluntarily defaulted on coal deliveries. She could deliver, but she would not.

At Boulogne in May and June, 1920, the Reparations Money Indemnity

was fixed at 269 milliards of gold marks, spread out over 42 years. The Germans did not pay. The paper mark began to fall in exchange value which would normally indicate that she was importing more than she exported. Enormous quantities of paper marks were sold to speculators in foreign countries for gold currencies. When these became valueless the Germans had received a considerable war indemnity and wiped out their own National Debt.

Germany had agreed to supply large quantities of timber.

On December 26, 1922, the Reparations Commission declared Germany in voluntary default in the delivery of timber.

On January 26, 1923, the Reparations Commission declared Germany to be in general default both in respect of deliveries in kind, and in monetary payments.

By this time, France and Belgium were ranged in solid opposition to Great Britain and the forces working through the British Government were assisting Germany in every way to defy France. On August 11, 1923, the mark collapsed completely, and became worthless. As a consequence German properties were bought up for trivial sums in dollars by Jews with foreign balances.

We now enter the almost incredible period of the Dawes and Young Plans by which Allied and American bankers, under an American Chairman, supervised the building up of German credit, and provided the funds for the modernisation of German industry. With Mr. Montagu Norman as Governor, and a

nominee of the Federal Reserve Board, Dr. Sprague, to advise him, the Bank "of England" co-operated with New York banks in assisting Dr. Schacht, described by Lord Vansittart as "the most oleaginous rascal I have ever met," to obtain large sums of money from both countries, small fractions of which were returned as "reparations." This fantastic situation finally came to an end with the failure in May 1931 of the *Credit Anstalt*, a large Austrian bank which had been supported by the Bank "of England," which coolly transferred a loss of £40,000,000 from its own accounts (the Bank "of England" being a privately owned bank) to the debit of the Exchange Equalisation Account, which is national property. Germany declared a moratorium which finally terminated all reparations payments. At the same time President Hoover declared a moratorium which temporarily suspended Allied payments to America.

Turning to the military aspects of this period, Article 160 of the Treaty of Versailles read, "The Greater German General Staff and all similar organisations shall be dissolved, and may not be reconstituted in any form." The G.D.G.S. merely went into plain clothes. The Treaty limited the German Army to 100,000 men. General von Seeckt trained them all as officers, which most of them had been before. Von Seeckt made a secret arrangement (and this is significant) whereby army units were trained in the Soviet Union, and an aviation school was established near Moscow. The "Black Reichswehr" was set up to thwart the Allied Control Commission, and to spend secret funds where they would further the main object: to weaken the military power

and national morale of Great Britain and France, and to build up that of the Reich.

This steady pursuit of a fixed and unalterable objective was completely independent of the various forms of Government which succeeded each other in Germany \*in the fifteen years between the Armistice and the accession to power of Adolf Hitler, the ex-corporal who had been a paid spy for the Army. To suppose that he came to power without the consent of the G.D.G.S. is simply to misapprehend the possibilities of political Germany.

It may be convenient at this juncture to emphasise an aspect of the matter which has an importance, if possible, greater at the present time than during the period of German re-armament. Both Britain and France had staffs of men in Germany on the Reparations Commission, and in other capacities, who knew what was going on, and reported their findings. British business men visiting Germany reported the drilling of thousands of armed men in every district of Germany. Mr. Douglas Reed, for some years a foreign correspondent for *The Times*, has stated that his warning despatches were suppressed.

Almost up to the outbreak of war in 1939, the British public was abysmally ignorant of the situation, so that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, with that engaging honesty which must ensure him a place in history, remarked in 1936, "Supposing I had gone to the country and had said 'Germany is re arming; we must re-arm.' Does anyone think this pacific democracy of ours would have rallied to that call?" The British Press, with a few honourable exceptions, played down the dangers which lay clearly ahead, and were

supported by the “British” Broadcasting Corporation, the latter under the obvious control of the Bank “of England.” Broadly speaking, the British Press is controlled by inter national Big Business and Finance. The Labour-Socialist Party did everything possible to hamper re-armament, and actually stopped the completion of the Singapore Base (not on technical grounds, which appear to have existed, but for pacifist reasons).

At the present time, we are being presented with the same description of distorted information on the social conditions of the totalitarian states, and notably of Russia, whose military prowess is systematically confused with social well being.

It is impossible to dispute the evidence which is available that, there is a tacit conspiracy between the international financier with his controlled press, and the international socialist, to stampede the general public through the agency of continuous misinformation, just as the same forces prevented the British Government from utilising the unemployment period of 1928-1933 to anticipate and suppress the German rearmament which proceeded throughout with unabated vigour. Does Lord Baldwin or anyone else suppose that the unemployed in the Distressed Areas would have refused to make guns in 1930?

It must be obvious to anyone who will give the matter serious consideration that *the interests which control British publicity consciously worked to emasculate British military power and to build up that of Germany, and that they were assisted, whether consciously or not, by certain carefully selected Trades Union*

leaders who moulded the policy of the Labour Party in accordance with the parallel policies of the German-speaking Jew-inspired Fabian Society (later, P.E.P.) and the Zionists.

In the Report of the (U.S.A.) Custodian of Alien Property, published in 1919, after explaining the care with which German control had been concealed, it is remarked: “In many of the large German-owned companies taken over by the alien property custodian after investigation it was found that espionage was one of their chief functions.

Every scrap of information of commercial or military value to Germany, was carefully gathered by the representatives of these concerns in this country, and quickly forwarded to the home office in Germany.... Especially the American chemical industry was a natural centre for German espionage.” J. Carlton Ward, President of the Fairchild Engine and Aeroplane Corporation, speaking at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York on January 20, 1943, said:— “Britain began to re-arm very slowly in 1935. That so-called slow phase of re-arming extended through 1937.

The British political situation at that time has had a fairly close parallel in the United States. The Government was not free to spend the monies required for armament.” The control of the money policy of Great Britain is predominantly in the care of the Bank “of England.” The control of the monetary situation in the United States is predominantly in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board.

Since it is probable that the Jewish question will be one, if not the major,



preoccupation of the twentieth century, the obvious contradictions of German policy in this regard demand attention. In the world's press at this time (1944) "Nazi," a Jewish word meaning "Prince" as well as National Socialist, is made <to appear synonymous with the persecution of the Jews. How much persecution there really has been will not be known until a much later date. That there has been some, is quite logical and understandable. The inflation racket inflicted untold hardships on the general body of the German people. German-speaking Jews were conspicuous exceptions. They appeared to be possessed of large quantities of American currency or credit, and used it to buy out every German business, and even personal property, from a population which saw its means of contact with food and lodging disappear overnight. A raging thirst for revenge was undoubtedly widespread, and in the lawlessness of the times some of it found satisfaction. But that the genuine *higher* policy^ of Germany is anti-Jew is patently absurd. There is abundant evidence that Hitler received exactly the same kind of support from powerful Jews as did the Kaiser.

On the authority of the *pre-Anschluss* Vienna police, Hitler himself is an illegitimate descendant of a Viennese Baron Rothschild. Martha von Haushofer, the wife of the leading German exponent of geopolitics, who is said to exercise almost the major influence on Hitler, is a Jewess.

Many important German-speaking Jews adjust as powerful in Germany so far as can be gathered from relevant evidence, as they were in the reign of the Kaiser, *and after*. They are in accord

with the G.D.G.S. or they would not be *there*.

In comparison with the atrocities perpetrated in Russia on Russians at the behest of German and Russian-speaking Jews, both in numbers and nature, it appears certain that the "atrocities" stories are exaggerated out of all proportion.

But they have an obvious use. They form an excuse for forcing the barriers of immigration laws. And the objective is exactly that of parachute troops—to get behind the enemy's lines. The effect on internal politics of the "refugees" in every country ought to be sufficient indication as to the identity of the enemy.

The indisputable fact is that there is a coherent Jewish policy everywhere. At the present time it can be seen in full operation in practically every country in the world, *and on both sides of the fighting-line. It is the conditions which are inseparable from total war which alone make possible the erection of the bureaucratic state (dike envisaged by the Jews and the Great German General Staff as the instrument of World Dominion. Hence, so long as this influence is allowed to operate, we can expect one war after another until someone has enslaved the planet.*

The Rooseveltian "New Deal" was an attempt at a more or less bloodless revolution which would centralise power in the U.S.A. It failed to achieve sufficient success to be stable. The war was the next step. "War is the pursuit of policy by other means." (Clausewitz.)

## PRESERVING ANGLO-SAXON AND GOIDELIC CULTURE

(I)

BY NORMAN F. WEBB

*First Published 1942*

"Detached investigation has convinced me, firstly that **the real line of demarcation in the world is cultural, not economic**, and that economic inequality is consciously produced and employed to provide troops for an attack on Anglo-Saxon (and **Goidelic**) culture."

C. H. Douglas

**I**t must seem to all of us at times, with the increase and spread of World War No.2, that the problem tends to become so terrific as to be we might almost say, mercifully beyond the individual's mental scope. So that, if at this point we are not to become merely apathetic, we are forced to fall back upon **faith**, trust in Providence—"faith as a grain of mustard seed."

**T**he sceptic may ask: As a practical frame of mind, where does that differ from apathy? It differs, of course, fundamentally, unless we make the mistake of calling that faith which is in fact resignation. Faith here, and in the right sense of the word, does not mean that we have ceased to apply our minds to the phenomenon of war or to the concrete problems it presents; but rather that we are, quite literally, reduced to regarding it simply, and without intellectual pretensions.

**A**ccepting Douglas's statement above, as I think we must, the war resolves itself into an attack upon what is broadly termed Anglo-Saxon culture, by its cultural opposite, whatever that may be, and faith in that case, to mean anything at all, must mean faith in our own culture, in our own way of life and method of doing things. Short of that it becomes no more than the invocation of the God of war on our side—a convenient precaution equally open to the enemy.

**N**ow if that were all there is to the present situation, I feel pretty certain that centralised military force cannot be prevented from working its will on any other nation possessing less military concentration and a more decentralised and individual view of life. In other words, if there is nothing for democracy and individualism as a philosophy of life to oppose to centralised despotism employing organised physical force, except physical force, it is quite certain the totalitarian powers must have the last word, if not in World War No.2, then in No. 3 or No.4.

**I**f, however, the issue is cultural in Douglas's sense, which I take to be biological, then what we invoke is not the God of war, but our own particular genius, our national virtue, in the Greek sense of that word. It is like this: when the scope and scale of things get beyond us—and after all the scale of life as a whole is always beyond us—it does not really take a world war of the present dimensions to put it outside our mental grasp. All the war does is to emphasise our very definite intellectual limitations—when the scale of events get too much for us, we have literally nothing upon which to rely but our enlightened experience, really our biological nature, individual and national. If we are to be preserved, if we are to survive, it will be through and because of that, or nothing; and because we have relied on it and put our trust in it.

That is the only sense in which realism can be infused into such words as faith and Providence. Though on the surface it may appear a paradox, it is a fact that for an individual or a race to put wholehearted reliance in native genius is equivalent to trusting in Providence. It comprehends the two seemingly contradictory parts of the statement anent trusting in God and keeping your powder dry. To lose faith in experience, in one's past history in other words, is in reality to lose faith also in the future. The two are not discontinuous.

It is obvious, then, that the crisis is at once internal as well as external: all human crises are. In this case, external force of arms directed against our natural defences, and internal forces of argument directed against our cultural defences, to persuade us to abandon them. False logic insidiously suggests that we can only beat the Axis powers by abandoning our decentralised, democratic methods, and adopting the ruthless, totalitarian manner of approach to the problem. It enviously points to the initial successes of the enemy, and wilfully blind to the obvious truth that if the issue really depends on German methods of attack, the Allies may already count themselves beaten, for in the art of centralised control they are inevitably behind, and always will be behind, the German, it emphasises the immediate effectiveness of his total methods.

It argues, in fact, like all tempters, that only by repudiating our genius can we hope to defend it, not recognising the self-evident fact that a culture that is not adequate to its own preservation has no biological justification for survival, as such, and in fact will not survive, no matter what it does, or does not do.

These arguments amount, of course, to the old baseless suggestion that Beelzebub can only be cast out by Beelzebub, which as a theory is the father of all vicious circles of reasoning. Against such intellectual attack there is ultimately no defence, except the individual's native, cultural reaction—the actual biological fact of our national genius, on the abandonment of which is focused all administrative and propagandist pressure.

It is a strange awe-inspiring thing to watch: the curious, awkward inability of Britain to satisfy the cravings of her own fire-eaters, largely of the Labour Party and the International Press, and her Penguin intellectuals; her refusal, or inability, to accept the goose-stepping forms of regimentation; or to be slickly efficient and click the heels smartly to the totalitarian word of command uttered by Lord Hewart's "new despots." Above all her sheer inadequacy to the situation created by the desire for a slap-up spectacle on the part of Transatlantic audiences.

In all this Britain has been sadly wanting so far. Such drama, such spectacle and exploits as there have been, have come mostly from the Axis Powers. As a show Britain's defence to date is, it must be admitted, a wash-out. America, however, has it in her own hands now, and can stage her own war show in the way she likes it.

Does it seem strange that all this—this spectacle of performance refusing to answer to intellectual desire; of failure to make centralisation a functioning success; of retreat patiently and brilliantly carried out, varied only by our naval and desert successes,—that this should sum up our cup of satisfaction—a small and humbling one, truly?



Yet I think it is so. And the source of that satisfaction must be in fact that in this war, which we have good authority for recognising as purely a war of cultures, Britain and the British Empire, in spite of intellectual foes within and enemies without, and an international atmosphere reeking with propaganda and twisted logic, is patiently remaining true to herself.

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Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose,

## FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The following are passages from two letters by Dr. C. G. Dobbs published in *The Timers Educational Supplement* for November 27 and December 11, 1944 —

“An allowance is a money payment made by one individual to another on certain conditions of living, which are not the conditions of a contract of employment freely entered into. It is directed towards controlling the life of the recipient, and is in fact a definite step towards slavery (using the word in the technical rather than the emotional sense).

I have never yet met a university teacher, or indeed anyone, who would choose to have his income in conditional rather than unconditional form, although unfortunately the world abounds in people who are anxious to impose conditions upon others.

“The family allowance in particular is intended to encourage the breeding rate of the class of people to whom it is offered. It is a gross insult and animpertinence on the part of those who propose to control and dispense this breeding-bribe. Evidently they suffer from an acute Jehovah-complex, imagining that because they

have the disposal of other people's money in their hands they are qualified to control the mode of life and breeding habits of their fellow men. As applied to university teachers below professorial rank it is a double insult, since the rate of pay for the majority of these has been notoriously below the minimum necessary for maintaining a family, as well as the cultural amenities necessary if they are to do their work properly. “Either the work of a university teacher is worth a livelihood, which is therefore owing, or, if it is not, the universities are remarkably worthless institutions and should be closed.”

...

“My dictionary says to bribe is ‘to offer or give reward or price to a person in order to influence his conduct in a particular way.’ It is beyond cavil that family allowances are intended to ‘influence conduct in a particular way’— namely the production of families, or more shortly, breeding.

I submit, therefore, that if the society of which Mrs. Hubback is vice chairman exists chiefly to support family allowances, it would be less misleading, though certainly also less persuasive, for it to be called the Breeding Bribe Society, rather than the Family Endowment Society. “To endow is ‘to bestow property upon,’ and there is no suggestion of conditions about it. Hitherto families have been built up with no small success on the basis of ‘with all my worldly goods I thee endow,’ and it is because men are becoming less and less able to endow a family that families are ceasing to exist. In future, if Mrs. Hubback\* and her friends have their way, it will be ‘some of my worldly goods, first confiscated by taxation, will be “allowed” to you, in carefully regulated amount, to the extent that you fulfil the State's requirements in the matter of child-bearing.’ “This is no way to treat men and women! And further more, it will not work. Few people are susceptible to bribery in such a matter. **What is required is the restoration of the free choice provided**

by an unconditional income adequate to support a family, but capable of being spent in other ways.... "This free choice has got to be restored if we are to survive as a nation, and no system of bullying and bribery can form a substitute for it. If the people then choose to be sterile, no power on earth can save the community which they constitute, but I do not believe for a moment that the rot has gone so far. Finally, the suggestion that it is impracticable to pay salaries comparable in purchasing power to those on which families were reared 50 years ago, though it is practicable to wage the most expensive war in history, does not make sense to me."

\*Mrs. Hubback, vice-chairman of the Family Endowment Society, had replied in *The Times Educational Supplement* of December 4 to Dr. Dobbs's first letter.

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## SOCIALISM AND STATE CONTROL ARE THEY INTERCHANGEABLE?

By **W. L. Richardson.**

*The following letter appeared in  
The Scotsman of February 3, 1944: —*

***l'état, c'est nous!***

Sir,

**T**he deadening legalism which is fast navigating the ship of State back to the position in which this country found itself during the twelfth century when almost all legal authority had come to be vested in a supreme trust—the "King"—has been

made possible largely because, vast numbers of mainly quite well-intentioned people have believed, with your, correspondent, Mr George Fraser, that "every true democrat stands somewhere on the road to-Socialisms"

**S**ocialism is, as Dr Frederick Potter correctly points out, in the process of being introduced in this country, as it has been introduced in Guild Socialist Italy in National Socialist Germany, and in Soviet Socialist Russia, in all of which countries the fundamental doctrine of Socialism, *i.e.*, the "nationalization of the means of production" has been fully translated into the realm of action: no aspect of economic life but is strictly controlled by the "State." Similarly, one aspect after another of British economic life has been made subject to the mortmain of State control since socialist Ministers joined the National Government, and, judging from their "State-controlling" propaganda speeches all over the country which is supposed to enjoy a party truce—they are going to hold what they have, and get more if they can. In view of this, can Mr. Westwater, writing in support of Mr. Fraser, blame those of us who regard "Socialism and "State Control" as interchangeable terms? In view of the highly significant fact that Hitler, Mussolini, and 'Stalin began their political careers as Socialist defenders of the rights of labour and ended by dictating to all their compatriots what terms they should labour under; in view, further, of that equally significant fact that every Socialist dictator we know of has immediately (a) abrogated the right of labour to strike, and (b) directed such-vast numbers of their own labour into armament production and Allied industries that sooner or later, an

invasion of foreign territory became a “diplomatic” necessity, can Mr. Fraser blame us for thinking that the Socialist highroad leads in the diametrically opposite direction to “Democracy” defined as “rule by the will of the majority of the people”?

**I**t is, of course, quite outside the scope of this letter to trace the history of international Socialism, but I might perhaps be allowed to draw to the attention of any remaining believers in the myth of “public ownership”—the words themselves are incompatible there is either ownership or there isn’t, as the Italians, Germans, and Russians have found to their cost—that the fatherland of political socialism was Germany, that Marx was a German, that Bismark considered the ‘well-organised and obedient German Socialists as his comrades “in” arms (“We march separately, but we fight together”), and that, in fine, political Socialism, by being “pacifist” in the democratically minded countries and “militarist” amongst totalitarianly inclined populations, has, step by step through war and peace, proved an invaluable ally of Pan-Germanism.

**T**here is only one possible explanation “of the truly amazing phenomenon that Socialism, which has never created a single industry, and which causes immediate decrease of output of any industry “it” takes over, is still a live political issue to-day: Socialism is perhaps the most effective means by which the most powerful single group of individuals, in the world—the monopolists of credit—implement the policy of their philosophy. If we to-day are threatened with a situation comparable with that which all but caused a nationwide revolt in the twelfth century,

if our economic life is once again on the point of being centralised, or entombed, in the pyramid of a supreme State-trust—this time to be labelled the “people” or “nation”—then it is directly traceable to the collusion between the “leaders” of the State worshipping Socialist masses and the gentlemen who give world-wide, albeit discreet, support to their belief, for the sole and sufficient reason that they are the “State”: *l’état, c’est nous*

I am, *etc.*

W. L. Richardson.

*Killin, Perthshire-, February 1, 1944.*

## INTO ACTION AGAIN! TAXATION IS ROBBERY!

**W**e are continually assured by Government and Press that we are a democracy. If what they say is correct then the people's will should be effective in matters of policy. The nation has acquiesced in the Government's policy of war against Germany, but there are certain aspects of Government policy connected with its measures for carrying on the war to which, most unquestionably, the people have not assented. Particularly is this the case with regard to the economic organisation of the war. The individual's hold on the means of life is not guaranteed solely by the successful protection of our national frontiers from invasion by foreigners. It is dependent even more upon access to the products of our Agriculture



and Industry through the medium of an adequate personal income.

**T**he grave threat which confronts the individual Briton at the present time is that the conclusion of a victorious peace in the military sphere, whether in the near or distant future, will mean for him, not any personal gain, but a loss of power to purchase and a serious diminution of his independence. The morale of a nation at war is not strengthened by such a prospect.

**T**he rapid' extension of the power of highly, centralised interests proceeds before our eyes; and the victims who fall in the advance of, the Juggernaut of Bureaucracy, Taxation and Debt are daily more numerous and articulate with complaint.

**B**ureaucracy interferes more and more with the daily administration of our businesses and homes.

Taxation robs us more and more of our incomes.

**D**ebt increasingly mortgages to banking interests our capital assets, through which we obtain our income.

**W**e can only be a democracy if we continually demonstrate it as a fact. We must assert our policy and make the Government toe the line. And, since it is foremost in assuring us that we are a democracy, the Government should welcome the exertion of pressure upon it

from its electors for a policy which defends individual security.

**T**he individual wants a guarantee that his power to purchase the products of Agriculture and Industry, the productivity of which will be increased as a result of the war, will be secure after the war. This is a policy for the defence of individual security against the encroachment of centralised authority and the dishonest manipulation of the nation's credit by the banks.

**P**roposals, for protecting the individual against, the present effects of the issue of counterfeit money by the banks have been published in this journal. \* They are the technique for effecting the policy of security and the' greatest measure of freedom, consistent with the efficient conduct of the war, for the individual. As the electorate, functionally we are concerned only with policy our policy, more freedom in security. Brought down to concrete demand, we want lower rates and taxes without inflation, and interest-bearing tax bonds in return for rates and taxes.

**I**n order to assist the public in defining, expressing and guiding its own policy as the determining influence over the Government of this country, the Social Credit Secretariat is about to issue certain explanatory literature:—

"You are Entitled to a Tax Bond," "Tax Bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union", which is in the printer's hands and will be available shortly, and advisory circulars.

**D**ouglas Social Crediters, in addition to exercising their function as electors, are invited to perform their now traditional function of helping the public in their locality to realise its own policy. Particulars will be sent to all who write for them.

**T**he danger to which some of us are prone is to forget that such subversive proposals as Federal Union cannot be countered solely by argument.

*They cannot.*

**T**he propaganda, which is belching forth from national publicity organs, for sacrifice of individual power to centralised national organisations and for sacrifice of national powers to even more centralised international organisations, in various forms, is designed to delude public opinion into accepting centralising ACTION which is proceeding behind the smoke screen of publicity. The world does not 'stand still' while the two sides argue it out. It moves on, and while 'centralisation' is 'in the saddle' it is centralisation which progresses.

**S**omeone's policy must prevail: if those at the circumference-the electorate -do not make their policy prevail, then that of those at the centre-the Internationalists-will be effective. What force is to actuate the Government? The power of a few at the centre pulling strings at the centre to obtain more power while the masses (who

will experience the results of their action and who have the power to stop it) have been hypnotised into acquiescence or passivity by propaganda, or the impact of the policy of an electorate pressing for the results they want?

**C**ounter-action to Federal Union, to be successful, must consist not only of the dissemination of facts which will immunise sufficient people to the propaganda of the Planners, it must take the form of an active expression of the will of the electorate for results which will decentralise power (power and the benefits of power are inseparable). For this reason action to decentralise power over policy must go hand in hand with the exposure of Federal Union.

JOHN MITCHELL.

## THE DELUSION OF SUPER-PRODUCTION

"There is no more dangerous delusion abroad in the world at this time than that production *per se* is wealth- it is about as sensible as a statement that because food is necessary to man he should eat continually and eat everything. Production is necessary and desirable just as long as the actual thing produced is a means to something else which is necessary to humanity, and like everything else the thing produced has to be paid for by effort on the part of someone. So far from the necessity of this country and the world, being an orgy of unlimited production, the first need is for revision of material necessities, combined with sound scientific efforts, to produce to

a programme framed to meet the ascertained demand, not artificially stimulated, but individualistic in origin whenever possible.” - C. H. Douglas

## UNION NOW

A brief introduction by Clarence K. Streit, 1939.

“ The way through is Union now of the democracies that the North Atlantic and a thousand other things already unite— Union of these few peoples in a great federal republic built on and for the thing they share most, their common democratic principle of government for the sake of individual freedom.

This Union would be designed (a) to provide effective common government in our democratic world in those fields where such common government will clearly serve man’s freedom better than separate governments, (b) to maintain independent national governments in all other fields where such government will best serve man’s freedom, and (c) to create by its constitution a nucleus world government capable of growing into universal world government peacefully and as rapidly as such growth will best serve man’s freedom.

By (a) I mean the Union of the North Atlantic democracies in these five fields: a union government and citizenship a union defense force a union customs-free economy a union money a union postal and communications system.

By (b) I mean the Union government shall guarantee against all enemies, foreign and domestic, not only those rights of man that are common to all democracies, but every existing national or local right that is not clearly incompatible with effective union government in the five named fields. The Union would guarantee the right of each democracy in it to govern independently all its home affairs and practise democracy at home in its own tongue, according to its own customs and in its own way, whether by republic or kingdom, presidential, cabinet or other form of government, capitalist, socialist or other economic system.”

## THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

*BY C. H. ALLEN. 1940*

The phrase, "A war to end war," was freely used in the 1914-18 period, but most people have realised since then that there is no semblance of sanity in such an idea, if applied in the military sense. Under the circumstances, any suggestion, which seems to point to ways of preventing another period of disillusionment and frustration after the termination of the present war, is likely to receive consideration, and this may account for the fact that the book, "Union Now," by Clarence K. Streit, is being widely distributed and read.

This book is mostly propaganda matter in favour of a federation of the 15 democracies (so-called) of the world, and



the arguments may seem attractive to well-meaning people who are not sufficiently on their guard. Actually there is no health at the present juncture, or in the immediate future, in the suggestion that a vague democratic idea should be made the basis for union between a number of separate States, because it can easily be shown that in such countries as the United States of America, England and Australia the trend of late years has been towards a centralisation and a concentration of power, over policies and communities, in the hands of a few people. If more data were available it is quite possible that a similar indictment could be made regarding affairs in such places as Sweden and Denmark.

**N**o formulation of community affairs, with its array of assemblies, laws, conventions and regulations can be satisfactory to a democrat which does not honour, to the extent possible, the sovereignty of the individual.

**O**nly such powers of control must be exercised by chosen officials as are freely given to them by the people whom they serve.

**W**hen these ideas have been practised, so as to demonstrate their beauty and effectiveness, in two or more separate countries, then (and not before) will be the time to consider the possibility of federated cohesion of States for mutual benefits.

**A**gain, it is becoming more and more apparent that the struggle of party against party, of sect against sect, etc., as well as the futile military encounters, are little else than means of foolishly exhausting energy without accomplishing

any satisfactory result for the people generally. As a result of the last war, for instance, victor and vanquished were both worse off; but it should be noted that the money makers and money lenders of Wall Street, New York, had considerably enhanced their prestige and their power to mould and shape the trend of affairs in most countries of the world.

**T**he germination of the seeds of the future must be such as to give different results; and there is urgent need that THE PEOPLE in the so-called democracies shall learn, step by step, and issue by issue, to gain control in each separate area over their own administrators. Union now or at any time is not possible if theories or opinions are proposed as the basis of unified action; on the other hand, it is healthily possible to mobilise people to express a demand for some result, which is physically possible, but which has been said to be financially difficult. Thus can a Cabinet be put to the test and at the same time be given such a backing (or sanctions) that it can turn from its conventional habits of working under the dictates of the money monopolists and be the true servant of the democratic inhabitants of their country.

**I**n a word, the sovereignty of the individual is the Christian basis of a true democratic regime, and until this is recognised and acted upon, the centralisation and concentration of power in the hands of a few persons will continue to be the bugbear of community life.

# FROM WEEK TO WEEK





“You can’t be too careful in helping people. You can’t do anything at all for them until the thing they ask for coincides exactly with what you are prepared to give them; which is hardly ever. .... People who are always keen to help others have nine times out of ten, been defeated themselves.... You can’t help others as an escape from yourself.” L. A. G. Strong

No, the previous passage isn’t aimed specifically at you Dave, no, or at you Angus! We notice though Dave, that you paid the Falkland Islands a “Ministerial” visit. If only your predecessor and fellow Foreign Minister “Lord of Intrigue?” Lord Carrington, as Ivor Benson disclosed in 1982, “Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Minister, another nominee of big banking interests and a Trilateralist, who installed Marxist Robert Mugabe as first prime minister of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)” and then in 1983 he joined Dr. Henry Kissinger's firm which provides "strategic planning" advice to assist corporations in making international business decisions... . The admission by former President of Argentina, General Galtieri, that he was ready to receive active military aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba, but that events moved too fast for this to happen, confirms the view of those who believe that the Soviet strategists hoped to see the development of a long, drawn out conflict in which they could have intervened on the side of Argentina, thus establishing a Soviet influence in the South Atlantic.”

### LOYAL SUBJECTS OF THE CROWN

Under the above title, the following letter from Sir Ronald Bell Q.C., M.P. for Beaconsfield (Conservative), addressed to the Editor, appeared in *The Times*, London, December 28, 1981.

Sir Ronald died shortly afterwards at the age of 67.



**S**ir, Sir John Biggs-Davison expresses a forlorn hope when he asks (December 21) for a postage stamp to commemorate the United Empire Loyalists, who 200 years ago, left the United States in order to remain subjects of the King. Of those who went to the Caribbean most went to Abaco. When independence was being given to the Bahamas, I was instructed professionally to appear for their descendants.

Those people were just as loyal as their ancestors. Pictures of the Royal Family were in every house: their devotion to Britain was total and touching. They wanted Abaco to remain a Crown colony. They got scant sympathy. A Foreign Office official said that we did not want “these toe-holds around the world” — we were going to exert our influence through Brussels.

A Foreign Office minister asked their delegation why, if they attached such importance to loyalty, they could not be loyal instead to the Pindling government in Nassau. They went away rebuffed, and saddened by the coldness of their reception.

It was much the same with the loyal Barotses on the break-up of the Central African Federation. Barotseland was a separate protectorate administered as a matter of convenience together with Northern Rhodesia. Again there was the same warm loyalty to England and the monarchy. They wanted to remain a British protectorate and I was instructed to represent them. It was soon clear that loyalty counted for little. The Barotseland Agreement, painfully negotiated and scheduled to the Zambian Independence Act, was torn up within 18 months. When I asked in a parliamentary question what was going to be done about that, the reply was that Zambia was an independent country and this was an internal matter.

One may equally reflect upon the way Fiji was driven into independence, upon the fate of the **British in Rhodesia**, upon the **constant desire of the Foreign Office to be rid of the Falkland**

**Islands, constantly so far baulked by Parliament,** and upon the urge to shed Gibraltar. Northern Ireland. Scotland. Wales and Northern England do not yet come under the Foreign Office, for which they should be grateful: but they are all possible candidates (unsuccessful, of course) **one future day for commemorative stamps.**

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

RONALD M. BELL,

House of Commons, December 21.

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“I recall a luncheon at Chequers very early in my time as Foreign Secretary, during which I raised the question of Argentina and the Falkland Islands. The inhabitants of Argentina, almost regardless of their political views on other subjects, were convinced that the Falkland Islands - to them the Malvinas lying several hundred miles off their eastern seaboard, are by nature and geography a part of the Argentine homeland. The inhabitants of the Falklands - British settlers or descendants of British settlers over the last 150 years - were equally convinced that sovereignty is essentially over people rather than land, and that they wished to remain subjects of the British Crown. There are no indigenous or native people..

...negotiations, however, were always conducted under a number of constraints. First was the intransigence and emotion of the Argentine claim. To them this was a matter of national dignity so fundamental that compromise would always have a difficult passage. Second was the known position of the islanders. They were in origin British, they felt British, and they regarded Argentina, its language, its traditions and its mores as intensely alien:”

Taken from Lord Carrington’s memoirs.

## KEEPING THE HEAT ON!

### KEEP FALKLAND ISLANDS BRITISH INFORMATION CIRCULAR-1983

Following the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of the Argentine forces on the Falklands one might have thought the future of the Falkland Islands had been well and truly settled.

But clearly this is not so.

The attack by the enemy, who we know want the British out of the Falklands so that the Russian Navy can eventually get there and control the strategic southernmost tip of South America, is now taking the following forms:

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. The death toll of the Falklands Campaign was 'horrific'.

Watch the Sunday papers especially. No one likes casualties.

The cost of human life lost in the Falklands and the cost of the injuries are a cause for the greatest possible concern. They must all be put to the charge of Lord Carrington who did little to discourage the Argentine attack

The cost of developing the Falklands for viability would be 'enormous'.

In this the Shackleton Report made its contribution, but the report is a tissue of distortion.

The Report says £40 million would be required to start a fishing industry. Not so, if a second-hand ship is purchased and converted and sent to the Falklands as a mother ship and trawlers sail there



under their own steam it would cost little more than £1 million. But the Foreign Office is still stopping this move, (but note the Russians and Poles have been fishing there for years and, of course, no mention of this in the press).

**The Shackleton Report** makes no mention of oil production in the Falklands. But there are oil associated strata at a moderate depth on shore in West Falklands and considerably more at a moderate sea depth off shore. A few years ago the Foreign Office refused permission for a British oil company to prospect for oil in the Falklands. The Shackleton Report is silent on oil. Who banned mention of it? No mention also of minerals in South Georgia

Little mention of sea weed. And yet only a few years ago a British company had completed plans to harvest this important crop, only to be stopped at the eleventh hour by the Foreign Office.

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There's a lot more to this Falklands business than meets the "All Seeing Eye" me thinks . . .

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## ‘THE REFORMATION,’

“An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1694, being the 5th year of William and Mary, chapter 20, the title of which act is in the following words,—words that every man should bear in mind, words

fatal to the peace and the happiness of England, words which were the precursor of a scourge greater than ever before afflicted any part of God's creation:—‘An Act for granting to their Majesties several rates and duties upon tonnage of ships and vessels, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain recompenses and advantages in the said Act mentioned, to such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of fifteen hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the war against France.’ This act lays certain duties, sufficient to pay the interest of this £1,500,000. Then it points out the manner of subscribing, the mode of paying the interest, or annuities, and then it provides that, if so much of the whole sum be subscribed by such a time, the subscribers shall have a charter under the title of ‘The Governor and Company of the Bank of England’! “Thus arose loans, funds, banks, bankers, bank notes, and a national debt; things that England had never heard or dreamed of before this war for ‘preserving the Protestant religion as by law established’; things without which she had had a long and glorious career of many centuries, and had been the greatest and happiest country in the world; things which she never would and never could have heard of, had it not been for what is audaciously called ‘The Reformation,’ seeing that to lend money at interest, that is to say, for gain, that is to say to receive money for the use of money, seeing that to do this was contrary and still is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church.....”

“.... the scheme, the crafty, the cunning, the deep scheme, has from its ominous birth been breeding swarms of Jews, Quakers, usurers of every description, feeding and fattening on the vitals of the country, till at last it has produced what the world never saw before,—starvation in the midst of abundance.” — Cobbett :



“Lady Nairne with her son.”

Painted by Sir John Watson Gordon-

1788 - 1864

**Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne, 1766 – 1845 was a gifted Songwriter who preserved for Scotland’s cultural heritage a huge fund of traditional Jacobite songs. Her son William Murray Nairne, later became 6th Lord Nairne, 1808 – 1837.**

1837.

*Murray Nairne, later became 6th Lord Nairne, 1808 – huge fund of traditional Jacobite songs. Her son William Songwriter who preserved for Scotland’s cultural heritage a Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne, 1766 – 1845 was a gifted*



## LICENSES

The conflict between the centralisers of policy and the decentralisers is philosophical in its origin and is therefore a battle of wills. It has been waged for centuries and this will continue so long as these opposing beliefs confront one another. Philosophical beliefs are changed but slowly in terms of the human life span; the will to prosecute such beliefs however can be and is quickly lulled and atrophied by various means extending from fear to deception. "Faith without works is dead". It may also be noted that *permission* is very different from *inherent right*. The deliberate confusion between these has become a common deception of our times, and nowhere do we see this more clearly than in the attack on national sovereignty.

In 1949, a Minister of the Crown, Sir Stafford Cripps,

disclosed that "The liquidation of the British Empire is essential to Socialism". Why was the British Empire a stumbling block to Socialism and large-scale planning which is the heart of Socialism? The answer to that is not only a pointer to the timing and to the methods used, first destroy the Empire and then usurp the national sovereignty of the United Kingdom itself, **but it points also to the objective of Socialism itself, which is World Government.** In this immense overthrow of sovereignty, the part played by deception can clearly be traced and especially in the use of "permission" to establish where power resides. An amelioration of the effect of fishing quotas, for example, is another way of asserting *where rights lie* and *where the power to license resides*. And the exercise of the will to oppose the attack on the true sovereignty of the people is abandoned.

In the financial chaos now building up, it is important that changes, when they have to be

made, give the fullest possible effect to economic democracy in the free exercise of purchasing power. This needs saying for there are signs that the weapon of deception is again ready to be used to retain central control by licensing, conditional handouts and the like, these controls maintaining for the bankers their power (to pursue the objective of World Government) presently exercised through debt creation. It is hardly likely that a second chance will be available to us.

In “Economic Democracy”, Major Douglas stated quite clearly his objective in his own concise way. “The policy suggested ... is essentially and consciously aimed at pointing the way, insofar as it is possible at this time, to a society based on the **UNFETTERED** freedom of the individual to co-operate in a state of affairs in which community of interest and individual interest are merely different aspects of the same thing.” (Our emphasis.)